REMARKS

This Amendment combines the amendments and remarks made in the unentered Amendment After Final Rejection filed on April 7, 2006 and Supplemental Amendment After Final Rejection filed on April 11, 2006. Accordingly, the Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment in the Advisory Action is addressed.

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are pending in the application. In the Office Action Made Final, those claims are rejected.

The rejection of Claims 1-25 and 27-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, has been overcome by the removal of the language "separately operable" from independent Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29.

Claims 1-25 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilska (UK 2,289,555) in view of Takahara (U.S. 5,436,635). In response to the Section 103(a) rejection, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

As claimed, image data received by a hand held wireless telephone is transmitted to the display circuit. The display circuit generates display data which is presented on a liquid crystal display as an image. A light source illuminates the image.

As now claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to control the power consumption of a display circuit. After the image is illuminated, the power management circuit can lower the power consumption of the display circuit until new display data is ready to be presented on the liquid crystal display. The power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the display circuit. Base Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29 have been amended to include this limitation. Support for this amendment is found at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 13, line 29 through page 14, line 20 of the Specification as originally filed. No new matter is introduced.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. This is described on column 31, lines 54-58 of Takahara, and schematically shown in FIG. 22 by the node connecting the line from battery 222 with the lines having arrows directed into circuits

223, 224 and 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

It can be seen that the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 only receives power from battery 222, and that no signals from the CCD sensor 221, circuit 224 or circuit 225 are provided to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 for controlling circuit 223 and light emitting tube 211. This can be seen in the schematics of FIG. 22 by the following: the direction of the arrows of the lines coming from battery 222 which provide power to devices 223, 224, 225, the direction of the arrow from CCD sensor 221 and reproduction circuit 225 into display device drive circuit 224, and the absence of an electrical connection node where the video signal line from the CCD sensor 221 crosses the battery power line between the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 and the reproduction circuit 225. This absence of an electrical connection node means that there is no electrical connection at this location so that video signals are not provided to the light emitting power supply circuit 223.

Instead, Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately. Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slightly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, 1. 62.)

Accordingly, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, since neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the display circuit", as recited in independent Claims 1, 7, 17, 22 and 29, as amended. Therefore, Claims 1-25 and 27-29, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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